

2021年国外图书馆学研究热点与前沿分析

柯平 刘倩雯 刘培旺 安珈锐

(南开大学商学院信息资源管理系, 天津 300071)

摘要: [目的/意义] 分析 SSCI 数据库收录的图书馆学学科八种国际期刊于 2021 年刊载的文章, 总结 2021 年图书馆学研究热点与前沿。[方法/过程] 考虑期刊影响因子、国别因素, 选择 *Library&Information Science Research*、*College&Research Libraries*、*Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*、*The Library Quarterly*、*Journal of Documentation*、*The Journal of Academic Librarianship*、*Library Trends*、*International Journal of Libraries and Information Studies* 共八种期刊, 获取 429 篇研究文章。采用内容分析法分析研究主题与方法。[结果/结论] 研究领域集中在图书馆与信息服务、用户研究、职业。期刊文章重视在线研究工具的使用, 约 20% 的文章使用混合方法。2021 年图书馆学研究呈现以下特点: 数字技术催生研究主题与推动研究方法发展; 支持公平、平等与包容; 聚焦信息素养与批判性思维; 强调资源服务利用效率与图书馆的作用。

关键词: 图书馆学 研究热点 研究前沿 学术期刊

分类号: G250

DOI: 10.31193/SSAP.J.ISSN.2096-6695.2022.02.01

0 引言

对图书馆学研究热点与前沿的分析可从图书馆学出版物切入, 采用内容分析、计量分析以及模型等方法, 重点揭示主题分布与研究方法的应用。南开大学“图书馆学前沿专题研究”博士生课程, 继 2020 年国际前沿跟踪研究^[1]之后, 对 2021 年图书馆学的研究主题与方法应用进行了跟踪研究。

21 世纪 20 年代, 全球社会环境产生了前所未有的变化。COVID-19 疫情的爆发对公民的生命与生活产生了巨大影响, 挑战了信息机构、信息工作与实践、高等教育的传统运作模式, 强烈地冲击着图书情报学 (Library and Information Science, LIS) 学科发展。2021 年图书馆学研究有明显转向, 国际期刊的社论 (Editorial) 分析了疫情期间学术图书馆员工作变革、学生在线教育、

[作者简介] 柯平 (ORCID: 0000-0003-4038-6377), 男, 博士生导师, 教授, 博士, 研究方向为知识管理、信息咨询、图书情报管理、书目情报服务等, Email: ke2002@nankai.edu.cn; 刘倩雯, 女, 博士研究生, 研究方向为知识管理、图书馆管理; 刘培旺, 男, 博士研究生, 研究方向为知识管理、图书馆管理; 安珈锐, 女, 博士研究生, 研究方向为图书馆学基础理论。

社会正义运动和社区发展等问题。探究 2021 年图书馆学研究的热点领域与方法应用, 揭示新环境下图书馆学学科的研究趋势, 将对图书馆学研究领域感兴趣的人士发现学科动态前沿有一定价值。

1 数据来源与研究方法

本研究以期刊引证报告 (Journal Citation Reports, JCR) 为依据, 根据 2020 年期刊影响因子排行 (2020JIF), 从影响因子排名前十位的图书馆学期刊选取六种期刊纳入研究样本, 期刊名称、影响因子与 2021 年文章数量分别为: LISR 即 *Library & Information Science Research* (2.730, 33 篇)、C&RL 即 *College & Research Libraries* (2.381, 49 篇)、JOLIS 即 *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science* (1.992, 47 篇)、LQ 即 *The Library Quarterly* (1.895, 20 篇)、JAL 即 *The Journal of Academic Librarianship* (1.533, 158 篇)、LT 即 *Library Trends* (1.311, 17 篇)。以上期刊国别为美国和英国, 为使期刊国别尽可能多样, 还选择影响因子排名第 15 位的德国期刊 LIBRI 即 *International Journal of Library and Information studies* (0.521, 30 篇)。此外, 由于 *Journal of Documentation* 期刊影响因子高, 在图书馆学学科中有较重要的地位, 也将 JOD 即 *Journal of Documentation* (1.819, 75 篇) 作为调查样本。除社论、书评、通知和其他非研究文章外, 将八种期刊共 429 篇研究文章纳入研究范畴。

本研究采用内容分析法, 由南开大学三位图书馆学专业博士研究生进行研究主题与方法编码。研究主题编码借鉴了国际 LIS 趋势研究中使用的 Zins 的情报学主题分类表^[2]与 Tuomaala 的 LIS 主题编码表^[3-5], 并依据被调查文章的研究内容对编码表进行调整, 调整后的编码表见表 1。鉴于大多数文章在摘要或方法论部分报告了研究方法, 便于编码, 因此不专门设编码表。从方法论上看, 案例研究包括其他数据搜集方法, 这种情况归为案例研究法; 扎根理论通常利用访谈搜

表 1 LIS 主题编码表

研究领域	研究主题
1. LIS 基础	LIS 认识论; LIS 专业 *1; LIS 方法论 *
2. 科学与专业交流	文献计量; 学术出版; 学术合作 *; 学术交流 *
3. 信息 / 学习型社会	信息素养; 远程学习; 开放教育 *
4. 信息技术	多媒体; 搜索引擎
5. 数据组织和检索	元数据; 分类法; 分类方案; 语义 (网); 参考工作; 在线搜索技术
6. 信息伦理与法律	版权; 许可协议 *; 虚假信息 *; 阴谋论 *; 期刊诈骗 *; 剽窃抄袭 *; 权利 *; 道德义务 *
7. 用户研究	人类信息行为; 信息搜寻行为; 信息需求; 知识与数据共享 *; 个人信息管理 *; 信息实践 *; 文档实践 *; 信息经验 *; 用户认知与态度 *
8. 职业	职业需求 *; 职业发展 *; 压力与挑战 *; 馆员感知与能力 *; 员工与组织 *
9. 图书馆与信息活动	管理或规划; 馆藏及在线资源; 建筑与设施; 信息或咨询服务; 用户教育; 拓展服务 *

* 表示依据被调查文章的研究内容增加的主题。所参考编码表在“8. 职业”中未设置具体主题, 因此该类别的研究主题由研究者根据被调查文章的研究内容设置。

集数据, 只归为扎根理论; 实验法可能包括观察法等, 也只归为实验法。此外无法判断是哪种研究方法的情况下, 参考 Chu 的 LIS 研究方法编码表^[6]判断。具体编码流程为: 两位博士生在研读文章标题、摘要或阅读原文后, 参考编码表对文章的研究主题与方法进行分类编码。若两者的编码不一致, 第三位博士生参与编码, 三人共同商议确定研究主题和方法。对 LQ、LJ、LIBRI 尝试编码时, 两位博士生对研究主题与方法的编码一致性都达到 80% 以上, 可见编码表和编码方式具有一定可信度。

2 研究主题分析

研究人员在主题编码完成后, 统计各期刊的研究主题数量, 具体数值见表 2。总体上看, 图书馆与信息服务、用户研究、职业是被调查期刊 2021 年发文最多的领域, 一定程度上表明被调查期刊在 2021 年重点关注这三个领域。从单个期刊看, C&RL、JOD、JAL 与 LIBRI 还分别在信息/学习型社会、LIS 基础、信息伦理与法律等领域发布较多文章, 可见各期刊的关注领域有所不同。究其原因, 期刊的定位对发文偏好有较大影响, 例如 C&RL 与 JAL 长期关注学术和研究图书馆相关的研究^[7,8], 由于学术和研究图书馆服务高校教学, 因此对信息/学习型社会主题感兴趣; JOD 专注于信息科学的理论、概念、模型、框架和哲学^[9], 因此关注 LIS 基础研究。

表 2 八种期刊 2021 年研究领域

期刊名称 研究领域	LISR	C&RL	JOLIS	LQ	JOD	JAL	LT	LIBRI	总数与占比
LIS 基础	3	1	5	1	11	2	0	2	25 (5.83%)
科学与专业交流	1	2	5	0	8	10	0	2	28 (6.53%)
信息/学习型社会	2	7	1	2	3	16	0	1	32 (7.46%)
信息技术	0	0	0	0	7	3	2	2	14 (3.26%)
数据组织和检索	0	3	0	0	6	3	0	2	14 (3.26%)
信息伦理与法律	1	2	3	1	4	10	0	6	27 (6.29%)
用户研究	8	2	16	3	24	20	3	5	81 (18.88%)
职业	4	13	7	6	0	34	0	2	66 (15.38%)
图书馆与信息服务	11	18	10	7	2	58	8	7	121 (28.21%)
其他	3	1	0	0	10	2	4	1	21 (4.90%)

2.1 LIS 基础 (Foundations of LIS)

LIS 基础包括分析 LIS 概念、方法以及对 LIS 专业的研究。2021 年, 学者重点探索了 LIS 相关概念及其实际应用, 包括中立性的定义、可实现性及其对实践的影响^[10]以及分析“我不知道”(I Don't Know)的概念及其在人文社会科学和行为科学中的应用^[11], 还辨析了绿色图书馆与绿色图书馆学的概念^[12]、知识组织研究两个流派的概念观点^[13]等。对 LIS 实践

与理论的反思还促使学者突破已有概念与理论,创建新工具。Dali等提出以“图书馆阅读体验工作”(Reading Experience Librarianship)取代“读者咨询”^[14]。Larsen提出LIS学者超越哈贝马斯的公共领域理论^[15]。Costello等将女权主义技术科学(Feminist Technoscience)作为推进信息行为和实践理论的一种方法^[16]。Tiwari构建了LIS领域评估组织成长进程的成熟度模型^[17]。

2.2 科学与专业交流 (Scientific and Professional Communication)

科学与专业交流指与学科学术交流相关的研究,包括文献计量和学术出版^[4]。文献计量研究提供了LIS学术论文的主题、理论方法、作者、引文等信息,包括国际信息行为学博士毕业论文采用的理论、方法以及研究人群、所属学科^[18]、面向从业者的期刊使用的研究方法^[19]、JOD期刊引文与作者^[20]以及多学科领域引文分析^[21]等。也有关于图书^[22]、专利计量^[23]的研究。学术出版的研究重点关注开放获取,例如研究开放获取工具和举措^[24]、开放获取生态系统^[25]、马来西亚综合公立大学关于实施开放学术计划的准备情况^[26]、开放学术如何解决非洲研究面临的挑战^[27]。

2.3 信息/学习型社区 (Information/Learning Society)

信息/学习型社区通常包括信息社会中的社会文化层面,以及社会交流、在线学习、信息素养、终身学习等主题^[2]。在本研究中,学者关注信息素养这一主题,聚焦于教育领域,研究了本科生为完成优秀毕业论文过程中的信息素养实践^[28]、本科生研究论文的参考来源^[29]、新生在论文项目上的信息素养经验^[30]等。关于工作场所信息素养的研究也有一定数量,包括数据素养对新就业毕业生职场心理赋权的影响^[31]、工作场所信息素养研究和实践的概念前提^[32]、工作场所信息素养在创新工作行为发展和工作场所学习之间的桥梁作用^[33]。除了研究普通本科生,还研究了以英语为母语和非母语的学生^[34]、第一代大学生^[35]的信息素养。以上研究大多调查特定群体的信息素养技能水平以及特定情境下的信息素养实践或经验,与此同时,信息素养发展方式开始引起研究者的关注。如Folk^[36]、Celik等^[37]分别探究影响信息素养、新媒体素养发展的因素。Dreisiebner研究多语言大规模网络开放课程(MOOC)促进信息素养的情况^[38]。

COVID-19疫情迫使高等教育转向远程教育,部分学者分享了在线教育的案例,如使用快速原型教学系统设计模型创建在线教学内容^[39]、在线翻转课堂教学法^[40]、基于GOT-SDT框架的“PubMed和Scopus系统搜索”在线教程^[41]。

2.4 信息技术 (Information Technology)

信息技术是有关信息处理和进程优化的技术,信息技术通常为特定的个人或组织所用,或者由全人类使用^[42],相关主题包括多媒体、搜索引擎。多媒体有AR、流媒体、图像等。Chanli研究移动AR技术在小学生阅读中的应用^[43]、AR引导阅读支持和技能培养^[44],还有研究者考察Netflix通过Twitter及其自动推荐系统采用的推广方式^[45]、英文版维基百科中画像在艺术环境之外的使用情况^[46]、涂鸦艺术图像在线馆藏^[47]、有声读物阅读实践和订阅服务模式^[48]以及以富文本概念分析数字文档^[49]。

搜索工具优化引起学者关注。Schultheiß从德国搜索引擎优化商和内容提供商的视角研究搜

引擎优化^[50]。Pulikowski 比较谷歌、谷歌学术、Ebsco 发现服务和图书情报学文摘 (LISA) 的搜索效果^[51]。

2.5 数据组织和检索 (Data Organization and Retrieval)

数据组织和检索包括分类法、分类方案、元数据、语义 (网)、参考工作、在线搜索技术等多个主题。数字技术赋能分类法与分类方案。Kragelj 利用机器学习方法开发了将旧数字化文本自动分类为通用十进制分类的模型^[52]。Li 等提出了对“虚拟产品用户社区”的分类框架^[53]。Binding 报告了将综合层次分类法转换为简单知识组织系统的创新工作^[54]。关于元数据, Terra 用硕士论文的主题元数据作分析^[55]。Stapleton 等发现计算机辅助索引可以补充人工选择的专业馆藏元数据主题词^[56]。关于语义标注与语义网, 学者探讨了维基数据在图书馆使用的方式和原因^[57]以及提出由馆员担任“批判性编辑”^[58]。

2.6 信息伦理与法律 (Information Ethics and Law)

信息伦理关注信息创造、组织、传播和使用与规范人类社会行为的伦理标准和道德规范之间的关系^[59]。信息伦理与法律包括版权、许可协议、虚假信息、阴谋论、期刊诈骗、剽窃抄袭等主题。

版权是知识经济的驱动力, 在知识社会引发关注。学者研究 STEM (科学、技术、工程和数学) 专业本科生的版权知识与版权教育经历^[60]、高校图书馆版权传播评估^[61]。对电子资源来说, 许可协议相较版权还进一步界定了图书馆有权享有的特定权利, 因此成为规范电子资源使用的手段。学者比较西班牙和美国研究型大学对电子期刊许可证的使用^[62], 研究美国联邦法院根据成文法和判例法解释知识共享许可协议的方式^[63]。

近年来虚假信息、阴谋论在网络盛行, 图书馆成为打击假新闻、反对阴谋论的重要力量。有学者分析新冠肺炎疫情期间西班牙传播的假新闻^[64]、巴西政治选举中机器人参与创建虚假信息的情况^[65]以及对早期新冠肺炎疫情的报道作事实核查^[66], 还研究图书馆反假新闻实践^[67]、南非大学图书馆打击假新闻^[68]。对于阴谋论, Beene 提出反对匿名者 Q 时代的阴谋论^[69]。Lor 等讨论如何以合乎道德的方式解决真相和谎言问题^[70]。Thomas 同样指出对阴谋论作有力处理, 保障读者的真相权^[71]。

掠夺性期刊和劫持性期刊都属于期刊诈骗, 近年来对科学研究产生了一定的危害。有学者调查论文作者对掠夺性期刊的描述^[72], 探讨劫持性期刊^[73]、掠夺性期刊的引用问题^[74], 还有学者提出使用黑名单开展研究或评估学者成果还有待商榷^[75]。此外, 学者研究无剽窃探究式项目学习模式^[76], 探讨馆际互借的道德义务^[77]、馆员响应公众借阅权利运动^[78]。

2.7 用户研究 (User Studies)

用户研究是学者最关注的研究领域之一, 研究对象包括各年龄层人群, 有幼儿、青少年、年轻人、老年人等; 各种职业人群, 有药剂师、护士、教师、历史学家、考古学家、工程研究人员、合唱团从业人员、矿工、医学专业学生等; 弱势群体, 包括孕妇、残障人士等。用户研究包括人类信息行为、知识与数据共享、个人信息管理、信息实践、文档实践、信息经验、信息需求等主题。用户研究多是描述性研究, 也有研究探讨了影响因素。此外还有学者开展了 COVID-19 疫情背景下的用户研究。

信息搜寻行为、知识与数据共享、个人信息管理行为相关的文章占据用户研究的重要部分,具体如下:①信息搜寻行为的研究更关注对生活信息的搜寻行为。学者研究了大学生财务信息查询行为^[79]、矿工的健康和安全信息行为^[80]、青少年性信息寻求行为^[81]、新冠肺炎疫情期间的健康信息寻求行为^[82],调查了韩国移民结合其健康素养能力和社会人口背景如何为不同目的寻求健康信息^[83],以及为残障用户的信息查找和搜索行为建模^[84]。学术信息搜寻行为的研究较少,有护理专业学生信息寻求行为^[85]、高校图书馆背景下的文化群体信息寻求行为^[86]、老年人在学术机构的信息寻求行为^[87]研究。有学者提出信息搜寻行为领域已有丰富的研究,应尝试从新视角出发研究信息行为。例如Chen研究消费者健康信息搜寻背景下的认知偏差^[88];Hanlon从信息行为和组织学习的双视角出发,运用信息行为学与组织研究理论探讨非正式交流对欧洲社会民主党学习的影响^[89]。②知识与数据共享行为,包括尼日利亚奥约州药剂师知识共享行为^[90]、年轻和老年员工的知识共享^[91]、挪威和英国工程研究人员的研究数据共享行为^[92]、美国高校作者的数据共享和重用^[93],以及探究影响研究人员文献共享意图的社会和个人动机因素^[94]。③个人信息管理,包括研究移民为何以及如何移民的不同阶段使用社交媒体,如何在移民期间管理社交媒体上的个人信息^[95]、书签工具使用^[96],以及利用个人信息管理框架记录和分析教师的组织活动^[97]。④个别学者研究特定情境下的人类信息行为,包括COVID-19期间^[98]、深度休闲环境下^[99]的人类信息行为。⑤阅读行为,如移动设备上期刊阅读行为^[100]。

信息实践、信息经验、文档实践也引起部分学者的关注:①信息实践指信息在特定社会环境中产生、使用和传播的方式。信息实践承认信息搜寻的社会性质,将其牢固地嵌入工作和其他社会实践。学者研究了律师信息实践^[101]、幼儿信息实践和经验^[102]、历史学家数字研究实践^[103]。②信息经验自2014年来逐渐受到LIS领域的关注,其特点是关注人们从生活中各个方面的信息参与中获取意义的方式^[104]。例如Shuva研究孟加拉移民在加拿大的信息经验,了解新移民在文化背景下的信息寻求和分享行为^[105]。③对文档实践的研究包括研究日常或“非文学”文档如何以及为什么在社会领域内被创建和使用,而社会领域指作为社区场所的一部分的组织和制度环境,以及人们的个人生活^[106]。这些研究集中发表在LT,包括个人日常生活^[107]、城市探索者的文档实践^[108]及伊利诺伊州厄巴纳-香槟独立媒体中心社区日常文档实践^[109]研究。

用户对图书馆、移动学习、数据库、文档等的认知与态度是学者重点关注的主题。其中,关于图书馆及其资源服务的认知与态度研究占大多数,包括移民读者眼中的图书馆形象^[110],新生对图书馆的认知^[111],阿曼和沙特留学生的图书馆焦虑^[112],COVID-19疫情期间大学生在高校图书馆环境中的体验和感知^[113],德黑兰公共图书馆的年轻用户的阅读偏好^[114],大学图书馆用户对图书馆资源和服务的重要性的评估^[115],大学生参与图书馆社交媒体的意识、态度和倾向^[116],非洲联盟人权和民族权法院图书馆服务的用户期望和接受情况^[117],疫情背景下西班牙语大学英语文学专业学生对数字资源的看法^[118]等,还有研究探究了影响留学生使用图书馆的因素^[119]。其他用户认知与态度的研究探究了医学专业学生对移动学习有效性的态度和看法^[120]、护士对循证数据库的接受程度^[121]等。此外,学者研究了移民^[122]、乳腺癌患者^[123]的信息

需求。

2.8 职业 (Professions)

职业指与 LIS 职业身份、职业价值观和职业需求相关的研究^[4], 包括职业需求、职业发展、员工与组织、职业压力与挑战、馆员感知与能力等主题。

职业需求研究主要探究了图书馆、档案馆、博物馆等信息机构的职位所需信息技术技能^[124]、研究数据管理员^[125]与学术图书馆角色^[126]、数字人文类职位的资格与知识^[127]。职业发展包括职业发展活动与计划, 例如支持专业发展需求的区域会议^[128]、图书俱乐部^[129]、高校图书馆的多样性、公平和包容 (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, DEI) 专业发展活动^[130]与 COVID-19 疫情期间的专业发展计划^[131], 还研究了学习与评估工具, 例如为服务青少年的图书馆员提供的连接学习工具包^[132]。学者还测试了馆员长期职业发展评估的新方法^[133], 提出了以期刊声望作为学术研究员的衡量标准^[134]。并且探究员工发展与组织管理的关系, 为组织管理决策提供参考。例如有研究调查学术馆员工作绩效与图书馆文化治理^[135]、人才管理实践^[136]的关系, 探讨学术赋能 (academic empowerment) 和信息文化之间的关系^[137], 以及研究疫情期间居家工作时, 高校馆员的工作敬业度与员工及组织的关系^[138]等。

职业压力与挑战也是学者关注的主题。学者调查加纳公立大学图书馆工作人员的压力管理^[139]、从事数字学术等专业工作的馆员所经历的技术压力^[140]、终身制馆员职业压力^[141]、馆员教学焦虑体验^[142]、馆员在 COVID-19 疫情期间的情绪影响^[143]以及从事学术交流的馆员的冒名顶替综合症 (Impostor Phenomenon)^[144]。此外, 学者研究了不同种族^[145]以及女性在 LIS 工作场所面临^[146]的挑战。

馆员对技术的感知、能力与应用, 直接影响图书馆的技术应用。学者评估了高校图书馆员对人工智能^[147]、云计算技术^[148]、Web 2.0 技术^[149]、开源图书馆系统^[150]的感知或态度。还有研究调查了馆员对教学实践^[151]、学科专业化^[152]、开放教育资源^[153]、研究数据管理服务培训^[154]和技术辅助培训^[155]、与处于危机的人们互动^[156]等其他方面的感知、认知或态度。

2.9 图书馆与信息服务 (Library & Information Service Activities)

图书馆与信息服务是 LIS 学者最关注的研究领域。图书馆与信息服务包括管理或规划、馆藏及在线资源、建筑与设施、信息或咨询服务等主题。

管理或规划主要包括应急管理、沟通、评估与创新几个方面。①近几年来, 图书馆快速、有效地响应公共卫生危机与自然灾害危机, 为社区提供危机支持与服务。学者展示各国应急管理的经验与相关思考, 包括 COVID-19 疫情期间牙买加大学图书馆领导的经验^[157], 以及巴基斯坦高校图书馆应对疫情的管理方式、服务模式、策略及作用^[158], 新墨西哥理工学院图书馆工作人员远程管理经验^[159], 卡罗来纳州图书馆在佛罗伦萨飓风期间的应急管理支持活动^[160]。②图书馆广泛使用社交媒体工具, 向服务对象传播图书馆服务和资源, 并通过对话交流建立与公众的关系。学者探究加拿大和美国公共图书馆如何利用 Twitter 与公众建立长期的积极关系^[161], 分享关于农村学校图书馆员宣传的经验教训^[162], 分析高校图书馆社交媒体策略^[163]、与校园社区就取消馆藏订阅事项进行沟通的策略^[164]。③在经济受限、信息获取方式多样等的背景下,

图书馆利用价值评估来应对问责制。学者评估用户从公共图书馆数字化中的受益^[165]、学校图书馆在支持尼日利亚埃基蒂州高中科学课程教学的作用^[166]等,制定评价图书馆社会价值的指标^[167],研究数字图书馆评估措施^[168]、高校图书馆基于结果的评估方法和工具及其影响^[169]。④创新对图书馆在新环境下的生存和维持其相关性至关重要。学者从政治、经济、社会和技术分析高等教育环境^[170],研究大数据带给图书馆的机遇与挑战^[171],分析公共图书馆社会创新的刺激因素和障碍^[172]以及美国公共图书馆管理创新的最佳实践^[173],并提出精益思维改进图书馆管理进程的策略^[174]。

近年来,图书馆意识到需要关注弱势群体的声音,展示更多样的馆藏。学者研究在学术图书馆和档案馆收集第一代学生的口述史案例^[175]、拉丁美洲土著语言和文化馆藏建设^[176]、改进工人阶级图书^[177]与挑战性别和文化偏见的馆藏建设^[178]。由于图书与在线资源成本上升,学术图书馆需要谨慎地做出采购决策以满足其用户学习、教学和研究需求的馆藏。学者分析图书馆循证采购模式^[179],以及采用混合方法进行馆藏评估^[180]。

空间翻新与再造使空间与设施评估获得关注。学者从用户角度评估了图书馆座位和家具^[181],生成了供馆员使用的空间分析考虑因素^[182],还有研究评估公共图书馆物理位置的空间可达性和空间公平性^[183]。

关于信息或咨询服务,疫情使学者更多地关注数字化服务。学者评估图书馆使用机器学习和自然语言处理技术来开发预测参考咨询难度的模型^[184],探索 TikTok 等流行社交媒体平台如何推广图书和阅读^[185],还研究图书馆保存个人数字遗产的服务^[186]、世界一流大学图书馆数据可视化服务^[187]、社会化数字策展的功能框架^[188]以及疫情封校期间的波兰大学图书馆社交网络服务^[189]等。

Krike 指出数字环境变化使学术图书馆从以馆藏和服务为中心的范式转变为以教育和学习为中心的范式^[190]。用户教育研究关注教学实践以及教学效果评估。学者根据 ACRL 框架改革信息素养课程内容^[191],分析研究生信息素养教学中的精心提问教学策略^[192]、通过嵌入式图书馆学的实践拉近研究生在线课程中的交互距离^[193]、异步“一次性”图书馆教育案例^[194],并且评估图书馆教学对本科生成功的影响^[195, 196],分析图书馆研讨会和活动出席^[197]以及参与新教学模式试点的学生信息素养提高情况^[198]。

拓展服务包括数字赋能的新服务,以及面向弱势用户的服务。前者研究 AR 图书馆定位^[199]、AR 寻宝活动,探索加纳学术图书馆在远程学习环境中使用移动技术增强服务的潜力^[200];后者研究美国反贫困时期公共图书馆向“弱势”社区拓展的历史^[201]、学术图书馆自闭症支持项目^[202]、残障读者辅助技术^[203]。

3 图书馆学研究特点分析

本研究对八种国际期刊 2021 年发表的 429 篇文章的研究热点与前沿进行分析。尽管所选期刊数量有限、各刊发文数量不一,但这些期刊具有较高影响力,文章也有一定数量,归纳总结其研究特点,一定程度上反映了 2021 年图书馆学研究的一些特点。

3.1 数字技术催生新研究主题并推动研究方法发展

大数据、云计算、沉浸式技术、人工智能、机器学习已融入 LIS 实践, 为数据组织和检索注入新活力, 赋能图书馆馆藏、服务及组织管理。而馆员对技术的认知与应用决定图书馆对技术的准备、采纳与应用程度, 因此除了技术应用, 馆员对技术的认知也是一个研究热点。除了新技术, 移动设备、社交媒体也是学者关注的对象。另外发展中国家如尼日利亚与加纳等对 Web2.0、开源图书馆系统也展现出一定兴趣。

COVID-19 疫情限制了人类的线下活动, 数字技术至关重要。高等教育界出现明显的变化, 教师学生被迫转向在线教学, 由此远程教学也成为 LIS 探讨的焦点。此外, 在这个特殊背景下, 2021 年仅 2 篇文章应用实地调查方法, 以问卷调查、访谈、理论方法、案例研究、内容分析为主导方法的文章各 98、30、28、25、18 篇, 占比皆在 4% 以上。使用混合研究方法的 87 篇文章中, 常见的组合方法有访谈与问卷调查法。从问卷调查、访谈与内容分析等主要研究方法的使用上可知, 在线数据搜集与获取、整理与识别、统计与分析工具的使用已成为一种趋势。

3.2 支持多样性、公平和包容 (DEI)

LIS 一直倡导 DEI。DEI 有丰富的内涵, 除了支持种族与性别平等, 还对处于弱势和不利地位的人群提供支持。这种支持不限工作场所, 也包括用户、学科教育等更广泛的领域。

2020 年夏季世界各地的公民抗议活动以及“黑人的命也是命”运动的新势头等提醒 LIS 在职业和个人层面进行反省^[133]。对此图书馆与 LIS 相关行业组织发起声明并付诸实践, 美国与加拿大高校图书馆兴起 DEI 专业发展活动。学者将目光投向 DEI 专业发展活动、图书馆职业种族歧视以及少数族裔社区的拓展服务历史、黑人与图书馆学历史^[204]。

在大多数国家, 图书馆员通常被认为是一种女性化的职业^[205], 然而女性劳动者面临一系列挑战。美国、巴基斯坦、尼日利亚学者关注女性性骚扰、职业晋升与工作与生活平衡的挑战。此外, 学者还研究了面向多元文化群体、残障人士、儿童等的馆藏、服务、网页与政策。

3.3 聚焦信息素养与批判性思维

自从几十年前信息素养概念出现以来, 信息素养一直受到 LIS 学者的广泛关注^[63]。信息社会及其环境不断变化, 信息素养也在不断发展。高等教育领域的信息素养, 尤其是对本科生的信息素养能力已有大量研究, 当前学者开始关注学生如何发展与培养信息素养与批判性思维技能, 相关研究包括研究学生如何探索建构权威, 通过学生对 ACRL 框架的反思分析阈值概念, 以及探究社会文化背景下本科生信息素养的培养情况。

2020 年以来关于 COVID-19 疫情的虚假信息、阴谋论在网络激增, 对人类健康与安全造成危害, 信息素养与批判性思维再次引起 LIS 学者的注意。Pinto 等指出, 生活在一个被信息和通信技术包围的信息社会中, 越来越大的挑战是学会批判性地思考我们使用和共享的资源和信息^[206]。由此日常生活的信息素养, 数字素养、健康信息素养、媒体素养、终身信息素养受到关注。

3.4 强调资源服务利用与图书馆的价值

近年来在社会经济不平衡加剧、预算紧张背景下, 图书馆将视线放在资源利用上, 旨在

通过提高资源利用率来打破资源有限的困境,持续满足用户的信息需求。而评估有助于图书馆了解用户利用情况,作出有利决策,进而促进资源合理配置与提高利用效率。尤其在 COVID-19 疫情的冲击下,图书馆经济投入急剧下降,资源困境加剧,评估资源与服务的利用更是成为图书馆实践与研究的重心。2021 年的期刊论文较多探讨了图书馆评估实践,包括调查图书馆印刷品信息消费情况、高校期刊使用模式及分析图书馆研讨会出席等,以弄清用户资源利用现状与用户偏好。

还有学者研究 AR 定位对学生图书馆焦虑感和自我效能感的影响、图书馆教学与学生成功的关系、数字学术服务中心对校园的影响、英国公共图书馆数字服务在增加数字和文化资本从而减少不平等方面的贡献等。这些论文主要通过个案分析,衡量和证明图书馆服务和运营对用户、用户社区、社会的价值。2021 年学者的研究证实了公共图书馆随着社会变化而发展的角色与作用,包括在疫情中打击虚假信息、支持应急管理、促进电子健康素养和提供健康知识等的作用。

4 结 语

2021 年是国际图书馆学界不平凡的一年,因为全球新冠肺炎疫情的影响,图书馆学界原定的一系列学术活动被取消或延迟,但图书馆学人没有因此而停止学术研究,从国际八种专业期刊的发文情况看,在九大主题领域都有新的建树,而且关于 COVID-19 疫情影响与对策研究文献成为一个亮点,反映了图书情报界的学术抗疫。国际图书情报界以新的思维,对用户与图书馆价值的高度重视,对新技术应用的快速反应,对多样性与可持续的持续关注,这些都可以为我们提供新的参考与借鉴。

【参考文献】

- [1] 柯平,王洁,包鑫,等. 2020 年国外图书馆学研究热点与前沿分析 [J]. 文献与数据学报,2021, 3(2): 13-54.
- [2] Aharony N. Library and information science research areas: A content analysis of articles from the top 10 journals 2007-8 [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2011, 44(1): 27-35.
- [3] Tuomaala O, Järvelin K, Vakkari P. Evolution of library and information science, 1965 - 2005: Content analysis of journal articles [J]. JASIST, 2014, 65(7): 1446-1462.
- [4] Ma J, Lund B. The evolution and shift of research topics and methods in library and information science [J]. JASIST, 2021, 72(8): 1059-1074.
- [5] Jarvelin K. LIS research across 50 years: content analysis of journal articles [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 78(7): 65-88.
- [6] Chu H. Research methods in library and information science: A content analysis [J]. Library & Information Science Research, 2015, 37(1): 36-41.
- [7] C&RL Editorial Policies [EB/OL]. [2022-05-09]. <https://erl.acrl.org/index.php/erl/about/editorialPolicies#focusAndScope>.

- [8] Elsevier. The Journal of Academic Librarianship [EB/OL]. [2022-05-09]. <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/the-journal-of-academic-librarianship>.
- [9] Emerald Publishing. Journal of Documentation [EB/OL]. [2022-05-09]. https://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/journal/jd?_ga=2.204098073.842348551.1652080468-1614200111.1651059516.
- [10] Scott D, Saunders L. Neutrality in public libraries: How are we defining one of our core values? [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(1):153-166.
- [11] Labaree R V, Scimeca R. Confronting the “I Don’t Know”: A philosophical consideration of applying abductive reasoning to library practice [J]. The Library Quarterly, 2021, 91(1):80-112.
- [12] Fedorowicz-Kruszewsk A M. Green libraries and green librarianship - Towards conceptualization [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(4):645-654.
- [13] Andersen J. Grammar and social action: two schools of thought in knowledge organization research [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(4):990-1002.
- [14] Dali K, Vannier C, Douglass L. Reading experience librarianship: working with readers in the 21st century [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(1):259-283.
- [15] Larsen H. The public sphere and Habermas: reflections on the current state of theory in public library research [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(1):251-258.
- [16] Costello K L, Floegel D. The potential of feminist technoscience for advancing research in information practice [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(5): 1142-1153.
- [17] Tiwari A, Madalli D P. Maturity models in LIS study and practice [J]. Library & Information Science Research, 2021, 43(1).
- [18] Lund B. The structure of information behavior dissertations 2009-2018: Theories, methods, populations, disciplines [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(2):225-232.
- [19] Lund B D, Wang T. An analysis of research methods utilized in five top, practitioner-oriented LIS journals from 1980 to 2019 [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(5): 1196-1208.
- [20] Mokhtari H, Barhan S, Haseli D, et al. A bibliometric analysis and visualization of the Journal of Documentation: 1945-2018 [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(1):69-92.
- [21] Nicolaisen J, Frandsen T F. Acting hot or not? Testing the citing to show-off hypothesis [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(2):461-478.
- [22] Sile L, Guns R, Zuccala A A, et al. Towards complexity-sensitive book metrics for scholarly monographs in national databases for research output [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(5):1173-1195.
- [23] Hammarfelt B. Linking science to technology: the “patent paper citation” and the rise of patentometrics in the 1980s [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(6):1413-1429.
- [24] Moskovkin V M, SAPRYKINA T V, et al. International movement of open access to scientific knowledge: A quantitative analysis of country involvement [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(1).
- [25] Jaime A, Osorio-Sanabria M A, Alcántara-Concepción T, et al. Mapping the open access ecosystem [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(5).
- [26] Ahmed M, Othman R. Readiness towards the implementation of open science initiatives in the Malaysian Comprehensive Public Universities [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(5).
- [27] Cox A, Abbott P. Librarians’ perceptions of the challenges for researchers in Rwanda and the potential of open scholarship [J]. LIBRI, 2021, 71(2): 93-107.
- [28] Medaille A, Beisler M, Tokarz R E, et al. Honors students and thesis research: A study of information literacy

practices and self-efficacy at the end of students' undergraduate careers [J]. College & research libraries, 2021,82(1):92-112.

[29] Lambert F, Thill M, Rosenzweig J W. Making sense of student source selection: Using the WHY Method to analyze authority in student research bibliographies [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(5): 642-661.

[30] Fázik J, Steinerová J. Technologies, knowledge and truth: the three dimensions of information literacy of university students in Slovakia [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77 (1):285-303.

[31] Deja M, Januszko-Szakiel A, Korycińska P, et al. The impact of basic data literacy skills on work-related empowerment: the alumni perspective [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(5):708-729.

[32] Suorsa A, Bossaller J S, Budd J M. Information literacy, work, and knowledge creation: A hermeneutic phenomenological point of view [J]. The Library Quarterly, 2021, 91(4): 457-472.

[33] Middleton L, Hall H. Workplace information literacy: a bridge to the development of innovative work behaviour [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(6):1343-1363.

[34] Zhao S, Zhou G, Fallis J, et al. Information literacy skills: Investigating differences between native and non-native English-speaking students [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(5).

[35] Lemire S, Xu Z, Hahn D, et al. Assessing the information literacy skills of first-generation college students [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(5):730-754.

[36] Folk A. Exploring the development of undergraduate students' information literacy through their experiences with research assignments [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(7):1018-1035.

[37] Celik I, Muukkonen H, Dogans S. A model for understanding new media literacy: Epistemological beliefs and social media use [J]. Library & Information Science Research, 2021, 43(4).

[38] Dreisiebner S, Polzer A K, Robinson L, et al. Facilitation of information literacy through a multilingual MOOC considering cultural aspects [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(3):777-797.

[39] Dong H. Adapting during the pandemic: A case study of using the rapid prototyping instructional system design model to create online instructional content [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(3).

[40] Humrickhouse E. Flipped classroom pedagogy in an online learning environment: A self-regulated introduction to information literacy threshold concepts [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(2).

[41] Mirhosseini F, Batooli Z. Design, development, and evaluation of an online tutorial for "systematic searching in PubMed and Scopus" based on GOT-SDT framework [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(6).

[42] Zins C. Conceptions of information science [J]. Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 2007, 58(3): 335-350.

[43] Chanlin L J. Engaging children's reading with reflective augmented reality [J]. Libri, 2021, 71(1): 51-63.

[44] Chanlin L J. Augmented reality for supporting adult-child shared reading [J]. Libri, 2021, 71(3):251-265.

[45] Floegel D. Labor, classification and productions of culture on Netflix [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(1):209-228.

[46] Dreisiebner S, Polzer A K, Robinson L, et al. Facilitation of information literacy through a multilingual MOOC considering cultural aspects [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2020, 77(3):777-797.

[47] Graf A M. Time and space in the organization of online graffiti art image collections [J]. Library Trends, 2021, 69(3): 696-716.

[48] Wallin E T. Reading by listening: conceptualising audiobook practices in the age of streaming subscription services [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(2):432-448.

[49] Skare R. The paratext of digital documents [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021, 77(2): 449-460.

[50] Schultheiß S, Lewandowski D. “Outside the industry, nobody knows what we do” SEO as seen by search engine optimizers and content providers [J]. *Journal of Documentation*, 2021,77(2):542-557.

[51] Pulikowski A, Matysek A. Searching for LIS scholarly publications: A comparison of search results from Google, Google Scholar, EDS, and LISA [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021,47(5).

[52] Krageli M, Borštnar M K. Automatic classification of older electronic texts into the Universal Decimal Classification-UDC [J]. *Journal of Documentation*, 2020,77(3):755-776.

[53] Li X, Cox A. A distinct type of online group for customer knowledge innovation: The virtual product user community [J]. *Libri*, 2021,71(2): 203-218.

[54] Binding C, Gnoli C, Tudhope D. Migrating a complex classification scheme to the semantic web: expressing the Integrative Levels Classification using SKOS RDF [J]. *Journal of Documentation*, 2021,77(4):926-945.

[55] Terra A L, Lacruz C A, Bernardes O, et al. Subject-access metadata on ETD supplied by authors: A case study about keywords, titles and abstracts in a Brazilian academic repository [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(1).

[56] Stapleton S C, Dinsmore C S, Van Kleeck D, et al. Computer-assisted indexing complements manual selection of subject terms for metadata in specialized collections [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(6): 792-807.

[57] Tharani K. Much more than a mere technology: A systematic review of Wikidata in libraries [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(2).

[58] Thomas P A. Reverting Hegemonic Ideology: Research Librarians and Information Professionals as “Critical Editors” of Wikipedia [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021,82(4):567-583.

[59] Reitz J M. ODLIS: Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science [K/OL]. [2022-05-09]. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_ethics#cite_note-1.

[60] Benson S R, Trei K, Hensley M K. A qualitative study of undergraduate STEM majors’ copyright knowledge and educational experiences [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(6): 845-862.

[61] Adu T L, Van der Walt B. An evaluation of copyright communication infrastructure: Fostering stakeholder harmony in academic libraries in Ghana [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[62] Fernández-Molina J C, Eschenfelder K R, Rubel A P. Comparing use terms in Spanish and US research university E-journal licenses: recent trends [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021,82(2):158-181.

[63] Herr M. The interpretation of creative commons licenses by US federal courts [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021,47(1).

[64] Montesi M. Understanding fake news during the Covid-19 health crisis from the perspective of information behaviour: The case of Spain [J]. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 2021, 53(3): 454-465.

[65] Santana C, Nunes A, Silva F. The Role of bots in the disinformation process in Brazilian politics between 2014 and 2018 [J]. *Libri*, 2021,71(4): 321-333.

[66] Juneström A. An emerging genre of contemporary fact-checking [J]. *Journal of Documentation*, 2021,77(2):501-517.

[67] Revez J, Corujo L. Librarians against fake news: A systematic literature review of library practices (Jan. 2018 - Sept. 2020) [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(2).

[68] Bangani S. The fake news wave: Academic libraries’ battle against misinformation during COVID-19 [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021,47(5).

[69] Beene S, Greer K. A call to action for librarians: Countering conspiracy theories in the age of QAnon [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(1).

[70] Lor P, Wiles B, Britz J. Re-thinking Information Ethics: Truth, Conspiracy Theories, and Librarians in the COVID-19 Era [J]. *Libri*, 2021, 71(1): 1-14.

[71] Froehlich T. Some thoughts evoked by Peter Lor, Bradley Wiles, and Johannes Britz, "Re-thinking information ethics: truth, conspiracy theories, and librarians in the COVID-19 Era," in *LIBRI*, March 2021 [J]. *Libri*, 2021, 71(3): 219-225.

[72] Krawczyk F, Kulczycki E. How is open access accused of being predatory? The impact of Beall's lists of predatory journals on academic publishing [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(2).

[73] Moussa S. A "Trojan horse" in the reference lists: Citations to a hijacked journal in SSCI-indexed marketing journals [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[74] Akça S, Akbulut M. Are predatory journals contaminating science? An analysis on the Cabells' Predatory Report [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(4).

[75] Tsigaris P, Da Silva J A T. Why blacklists are not reliable: A theoretical framework [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(1).

[76] Chu S K W, Li X, Mok S. UPCC: A model of plagiarism-free inquiry project-based learning [J]. *Library & Information Science Research*, 2021, 43(1).

[77] Bamkin M. The moral obligation for interlibrary lending [J]. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 2021, 53(2): 271-279.

[78] Schroeder S B. Librarian responses to public lending rights in Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom and implications for the United States [J]. *The Library Quarterly*, 2021, 91(1): 52-63.

[79] Vaaler A, Reiter L, Faulkner A E. They seek, but do they find? Investigating the financial information-seeking behavior of college students [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(2): 267-285.

[80] Naveed M A, Ali A. Health and Safety Information Behaviour of Coal Miners in Pakistan [J]. *Libri*, 2021, 71(1): 29-40.

[81] Jayasundara C C. Sexual health information seeking behaviour of adolescents and their satisfaction with the information outcome: An application of the theory of motivated information management [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[82] Zimmerman M S. Health information-seeking behavior in the time of COVID-19: information horizons methodology to decipher source path during a global pandemic [J]. *Journal of Documentation*, 2021, 77(6): 1248-1264.

[83] Yi Y J, Hwang B, Yoon H, et al. Health literacy and health information-seeking behavior of immigrants in South Korea [J]. *Library & Information Science Research*, 2021, 43(4).

[84] Berget B, Macfarlane A, Pharo N. Modelling the information seeking and searching behaviour of users with impairments: are existing models applicable? [J]. *Journal of Documentation*, 2021, 77(2): 381-400.

[85] Stokes P, Priharjo R, Urquhart C. Validation of information-seeking behaviour of nursing students confirms most profiles but also indicates desirable changes for information literacy support [J]. *Journal of Documentation*, 2021, 77(3): 680-702.

[86] Fy Y, Lomas E, Inskip C. Library log analysis and its implications for studying online information seeking behavior of cultural groups [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[87] Colosimo A L, Badia G. Diaries of lifelong learners: Information seeking behaviors of older adults in peer-learning study groups at an academic institution [J]. *Library & Information Science Research*, 2021, 43(3).

[88] Chen T. A systematic integrative review of cognitive biases in consumer health information seeking: emerging perspective of behavioral information research [J]. *Journal of Documentation*, 2021, 77(3): 798-823.

[89] Hanlon S M. A dual lens approach to exploring informal communication's influence on learning in a political party

[J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021,77(4):965-989.

[90] Opesade A O, Alade F I. Theory of planned behaviour factors and personality traits as determinants of the knowledge-sharing behaviour of pharmacists in Oyo State, Nigeria [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(1):75-88.

[91] Tang J, Martins J T. Intergenerational workplace knowledge sharing: challenges and new directions [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021,77(3):722-742.

[92] Mallasvik M L, Martins J T. Research data sharing behaviour of engineering researchers in Norway and the UK: uncovering the double face of Janus [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021,77(2):576-593.

[93] Imker H J, Luong H, Mischo W H, et al. An examination of data reuse practices within highly cited articles of faculty at a research university [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(4).

[94] Kim Y, Oh J S. Researchers' article sharing through institutional repositories and ResearchGate: A comparison study [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(3): 475-487.

[95] Ihejirika K T, Krtalic M. Moving with the media: An exploration of how migrant communities in New Zealand use social media [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(1): 50-61.

[96] Bergman O, Whittaker S, Schooler J. Out of sight and out of mind: Bookmarks are created but not used [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(2): 338-348.

[97] Jacques J, Mas S, Maurel D, et al. Organizing personal digital information: an analysis of faculty member activities [J]. Journal of documentation, 2021, 77(2):401-419.

[98] Montesi M. Human information behavior during the Covid-19 health crisis. A literature review [J]. Library & Information Science Research, 2021,43(4).

[99] Mansourian Y. Information activities in serious leisure as a catalyst for self-actualisation and social engagement [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021,77(4):887-905.

[100] Ding S J, Lam E T H, Chiu D K, et al. Changes in reading behaviour of periodicals on mobile devices: A comparative study [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021,53(2):233-244.

[101] Bronstein J, Solomon Y. Exploring the information practices of lawyers [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021,77(4):1003-1021.

[102] Barriage S. Examining young children's information practices and experiences: A child-centered methodological approach [J]. Library & Information Science Research, 2021, 43(3).

[103] Coburn J. Defending the digital: Awareness of digital selectivity in historical research practice [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(3): 398-410.

[104] Maybee C, Abdi E S, Davis K, et al. Information experience: A domain and object of study [J]. Proceedings of the Association for Information Science and Technology, 2019, 56(1):550-553.

[105] Shuva N Z. Information experiences of Bangladeshi immigrants in Canada [J]. Journal of Documentation, 2021,77(2):479-500.

[106] Pilerot O. On documentary practices [J/OL]. [2020-03-27]. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268199397_On_documentary_practices/stats.

[107] McKenzie P J, Davies E. Documentary tasks in the context of everyday life [J]. Library Trends, 2021, 69(3): 492-519.

[108] Fulton C. Urban exploration: traces of the secretly documented, decayed, and disused [J]. Library Trends, 2021, 69(3): 556-572.

[109] La Barre K, Richardson C. Chaos and Conception in the openED Archive [J]. Library Trends, 2021, 69(3):

646–671.

[110] Dali K. The image of the library through the eyes of immigrant and migrant readers [J]. *Journal of Documentation*, 2021,77(5):1073–1095.

[111] Lemire S, Graves S J, Bankston S, et al. Similarly different: Finding the nuances in first year students' library perceptions [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(4).

[112] Abdoh E S. Library anxiety among Omani and Saudi Arabian international students: A case study at the University of South Carolina, USA [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(2).

[113] Scoulas J M. College students' perceptions on sense of belonging and inclusion at the academic library during COVID–19 [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(6).

[114] Galyani–Moghaddam G, Taheri P. Public library circulation records: What do they reveal about users' reading preferences? [J]. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 2021, 53(2): 328–337.

[115] Garnar M, Tonyan J. Library as place: Understanding contradicting user expectations [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021,47(5).

[116] Ihejirika K T, Goulding A, Calvert P J. Do they “like” the library? Undergraduate students' awareness, attitudes, and inclination to engage with library social media [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021,47(6).

[117] Mutisya F K, Onyancha O B. User expectations and acceptance of library services at the African Union Court on Human and Peoples' Rights [J]. *Libri*, 2021,71(1):15–27.

[118] Roig–Marin A, Prieto S. English literature students' perspectives on digital resources in a Spanish university [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(6).

[119] Essien F K, Lu Z, Su W. Factors influencing library usage among international students and the potential role of library orientation [J]. *The Library Quarterly*, 2021, 91(4): 473–490.

[120] Zhang X, Lo P, So S, et al. Medical students' attitudes and perceptions towards the effectiveness of mobile learning: A comparative information–need perspective [J]. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 2021, 53(1): 116–129.

[121] Dehghan S N, Kazerani M, Shekofteh M, et al. Acceptance of evidence–based nursing databases by educational nurses using Rogers' model [J]. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 2021, 53(2): 321–327.

[122] Krtalic M. Cultural information needs of long–settled immigrants, their descendants and family members: use of collective and personal information sources about the home country [J]. *Journal of Documentation*, 2021,77(3):663–679.

[123] Boadi B, Banji G T, Adzobu P, et al. Information needs of breast cancer patients and how educational status influence their information needs in Ghana [J]. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 2021, 53(4): 686–698.

[124] Binici K. What are the information technology skills needed in information institutions? The case of “code4lib” job listings [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021,47(3).

[125] Kvale L H. Using personas to visualize the need for data stewardship [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(3): 332–351.

[126] Wang T, Lund B D, Widdersheirn M, et al. Do they really understand us?: Comparing instructional librarian, administrator, and educator perspectives about instructional librarianship preparation, duties, and needs [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021,47(5).

[127] Zhang Y, Su F, Hubschmana B. A content analysis of job advertisements for digital humanities–related positions in academic libraries [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021,47(1).

柯平, 刘倩雯, 刘培旺, 等. 2021 年国外图书馆学研究热点与前沿分析 [J]. 文献与数据学报, 2022, 4 (2) : 003–023.

[128] McGowan B, Hart J, Hum K. Specialized regional conferences support the professional development needs of subject librarians: A 5–Year analysis of the Great Lakes Science Boot Camps for librarians [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(4): 548–566.

[129] Brown L M, Shaindlin V B. Not Just for patrons: Book club participation as professional development for librarians [J]. *The Library Quarterly*, 2021, 91(4): 420–436.

[130] Dali K, Bell N, Valdes Z. The expectation and Learning Impact Framework (ELIF): evaluating diversity, equity, and inclusion professional development events for academic librarians [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(6).

[131] Carrola A J, Mallonb M N. Using digital environments to design inclusive and sustainable communities of practice in academic libraries [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[132] Subramaniam M, Hoffman K M, Davis K, et al. Designing a connected learning toolkit for public library staff serving youth through the design–based implementation research method [J]. *Library & Information Science Research*, 2021, 43(1).

[133] Campbell–Meier J, Goulding A. Evaluating librarian continuing professional development: Merging Guskey’s framework and Vygotsky Space to explore transfer of learning [J]. *Library & Information Science Research*, 2021, 43(4).

[134] Lund B. Evaluating the use of journal prestige as a metric for academic research faculty: A case of library and information science faculty in the United States and Canada [J]. *The Library Quarterly*, 2021, 91(3): 322–336.

[135] Masrek M N, Yuwinanto H P, et al. Academic librarians Cultural intelligence Job performance Structural equation modeling [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[136] Omotunde O I, Alegbeleye G O. Talent management practices and job performance of librarians in university libraries in Nigeria [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(2).

[137] Deja M, Wójeik M. Information culture and academic empowerment: Developing a collective mindfulness strategy for embedded librarianship [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(2).

[138] Albrow M, Mcelfresh J M. Job engagement and employee–organization relationship among academic librarians in a modified work environment [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[139] Ntim K K, Akussah H, et al. Managing stress among library staff in public university libraries in Ghana [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[140] Murgu C. “A modern disease of adaptation…”?: Technostress and academic librarians working in digital scholarship at ARL institutions [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[141] Cameron L, Pierce S, Conroy J. Occupational stress measures of tenure–track librarians [J]. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 2021, 53(4): 551–558.

[142] Lundstrom K, Fagerheim B, Van Geem S. Library teaching anxiety: Understanding and supporting a persistent issue in librarianship [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(3): 389–409.

[143] Salvesen L, Berg C. “Who says I am coping” : The emotional affect of New Jersey academic librarians during the COVID–19 pandemic [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[144] Owens E E. Impostor phenomenon and skills confidence among scholarly communications librarians in the United States [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(4): 490–512.

[145] Wiegand W A. Race and school librarianship in the Jim Crow South, 1954 – 1970: The untold story of Carrie Coleman Robinson as a case study [J]. *The Library Quarterly*, 2021, 91(3): 254–268.

[146] Barr–Walker J, Hoffner C, McMunn–Tetango E, et al. Sexual harassment at University of California libraries: Understanding the experiences of library staff members [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(2): 237–266.

[147] Hervieux S, Wheatley A. Perceptions of artificial intelligence: A survey of academic librarians in Canada and the

United States [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(1): 1–11.

[148] Jahangiri P, Saberi M K, et al. Development and psychometric evaluation of the cloud computing acceptance questionnaire for academic libraries [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[149] Akwang N E. A study of librarians' perceptions and adoption of Web 2.0 technologies in academic libraries in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(2).

[150] Tella A, Edwardd I, et al. Perception, use and effectiveness of open source library systems by academic librarians in selected tertiary institutions in Kwara State, Nigeria [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(2).

[151] Oberlies M K, Kirker M J, Mattson J, et al. Epistemology of teaching librarians: examining the translation of beliefs to practice [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(4): 513–529.

[152] Palumbo L B, Bussmann J D, Kern B. The value of subject specialization and the future of science liaison librarianship [J]. *College and Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(4): 584–608.

[153] Schultz T A, Azadbakht E. Open but Not for All: A Survey of Open Educational Resource Librarians on Accessibility [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(5): 755–769.

[154] Ashiq M, Saleem Q U A, Asim M. The perception of library and information science (LIS) professionals about research data management services in university libraries of Pakistan [J]. *Libri*, 2021, 71(3): 239–249.

[155] Munyoro J, Machimbidza T, et al. Examining key strategies for building assistive technology (AT) competence of academic library personnel at university libraries in Midlands and Harare provinces in Zimbabwe [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(4).

[156] Williams R D, Ogden L P. What knowledge and attitudes inform public librarians' interactions with library patrons in crisis? [J]. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 2021, 53(1): 62–74.

[157] Newman N, Newman D. Leadership behind masked faces: from uncertainty to resilience at a Jamaican academic library [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[158] Rafiq M, Batool S H, Ali A F, et al. University libraries response to COVID–19 pandemic: A developing country perspective [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(1).

[159] Obenauf S E. Remote management of library staff: Challenges and practical solutions [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(5).

[160] Yang S, Ju B. Library support for emergency management during the time of natural disasters: Through the lens of public library Twitter data [J]. *Library & Information Science Research*, 2021, 43(1).

[161] Kushniryk A, Orlov S. 'Follow us on Twitter': How public libraries use dialogic communication to engage their publics [J]. *Library & Information Science Research*, 2021, 43(2).

[162] Ewbank A D. Place consciousness: A narrative inquiry of the advocacy practices of five rural/frontier school librarians [J]. *The Library Quarterly*, 2021, 91(1): 64–79.

[163] Mensah M, Onyancha O B. A social media strategy for academic libraries [J]. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 2021, 47(6).

[164] Mclean J, Sorensen C, Dawson D D D. Communicating Collections Cancellations to Campus: A Qualitative Study [J]. *College & Research Libraries*, 2021, 82(1): 19–43.

[165] Leguina A, Mihelji S, Downey J. Public libraries as reserves of cultural and digital capital: addressing inequality through digitalization [J]. *Library & Information Science Research*, 2021, 43(3).

[166] Olajide O, Zinn S. The role of school libraries in supporting inquiry–based methods for teaching science in Nigerian schools: challenges and possibilities [J]. *Libri*, 2021, 71(2): 171–182.

[167] Noh Y. A study on the evaluation analysis of the library's social values [J]. *Journal of Librarianship and*

Information Science, 2021, 53(1): 29-49.

[168] Xie I, Joo S, Matusiak K. Digital library evaluation measures in academic settings: Perspectives from scholars and practitioners [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(1): 130-152.

[169] Sonmez F D, Cuhadar S, Kahvecioglu M K. Successes, challenges, and next steps in implementing outcome-based assessment: The case of Istanbul Bilgi University Library [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(1).

[170] Cox J. The higher education environment driving academic library strategy: A political, economic, social and technological (PEST) analysis [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(1).

[171] Garoufallou E, GAITANOU P. Big data: opportunities and challenges in libraries, a systematic literature review [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(3): 410-435.

[172] Such á L Z, Bartošov á E, Novotný R, et al. Stimulators and barriers towards social innovations in public libraries: Qualitative research study.(2021) [J]. Library and Information Science Research,2021,43(1).

[173] Potnis D D, Winberry J, Finn B. Best practices for managing innovations in public libraries in the USA [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(3): 431-443.

[174] Yeh S T, Arthaud-Day M, Turvey-Welch M. Propagation of lean thinking in academic libraries [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(3).

[175] Graham B, Baldivia S, Cuthbertson W, et al. Collecting first-generation voices in academic libraries and archives [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021,82(1):44-58.

[176] Ibacache K. University libraries as advocates for Latin American indigenous languages and cultures [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(2):182-198.

[177] O'hagan L A. A voice for the voiceless: Improving provenance practice for working-class books [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(1): 16-28.

[178] Vandeburgt M M, Rodgers B M, Brown K. Testimonies: The rewards and challenges of letting their voices be heard [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(5).

[179] Tran C Y, Guo J X. Developing user-centered collections at a research library: An Evidence-Based Acquisition (EBA) pilot in STEM [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(5).

[180] Min S L L, Casselden B. A case study of Singapore Management University Libraries: Adopting a mixed methods approach towards collection evaluation [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(3).

[181] McGinnis R, Kinder L S. The library as a liminal space: Finding a seat of one's own [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(1).

[182] Christoffersen D L, Farnsworth C B, Bingham E D, et al. Considerations for creating library learning spaces within a hierarchy of learning space attributes [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(6).

[183] Cheng W, Wu J, Moen W, et al. Assessing the spatial accessibility and spatial equity of public libraries' physical locations [J]. Library & Information Science Research, 2021, 43(2).

[184] Walker J, Coleman J. Using machine learning to predict chat difficulty [J]. College&Research Libraries,2021,82(5):683-707.

[185] Merga M K. How can Booktok on TikTok inform readers' advisory services for young people? [J]. Library & Information Science Research, 2021, 43(2).

[186] Nagy A, Kiszl P. Personal digital legacy preservation by libraries [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(3): 382-397.

[187] Zakaria M S. Data visualization as a research support service in academic libraries: An investigation of world-

class universities [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(5).

[188] Sabharwal A. Functional frameworks for socialized digital curation: Curatorial interventions and curation spaces in archives and libraries [J]. Library Trends, 2021, 69(3): 672–695.

[189] Gmiterek G. Polish university libraries social networking services during the COVID–19 pandemic spring term lockdown [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(3).

[190] Krier L. Library curriculum outside the classroom: Connecting library services to student learning [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(2).

[191] Benallack C, Rundels J J. Mapping the framework to credit–bearing information literacy courses [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(6).

[192] Farooq O, Maher M. Synthesis and generativity: Elaborative interrogation prompts for graduate information literacy instruction [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(5).

[193] Charles L H, Defabiis W. Closing the transactional distance in an online graduate course through the practice of embedded librarianship [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(3): 370–388.

[194] Tomaszewski R. A STEM e–class in action: A case study for asynchronous one–shot library instruction [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(5).

[195] Rowe J, Leuzinger J, Hargis C, et al. The impact of library instruction on undergraduate student success: A four–year study [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(1): 7–18.

[196] Wright L B. Assessing library instruction: A study of the relationship between attendance, retention, and student success [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(5).

[197] Witherspoon R L, TABER P O L. Increasing student attendance at library workshops: What the data tells us [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(1):113–128.

[198] Graves S J, Lemire S, Anders K C. Uncovering the information literacy skills of first–generation and provisionally admitted students [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(1).

[199] Kannegiser S. Effects of an augmented reality library orientation on anxiety and self–efficacy: An exploratory study [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(3): 352–369.

[200] Acheampong E, Agyemang F G. Enhancing academic library services provision in the distance learning environment with mobile technologies [J]. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 2021, 47(1).

[201] Wheller J. “How Much Is Not Enough?” : Public library outreach to “disadvantaged” communities in the war on poverty [J]. The Library Quarterly, 2021, 91(2):190–208.

[202] Anderson A. From mutual awareness to collaboration: Academic libraries and autism support programs [J]. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 2021, 53(1):103–115.

[203] Potnis D, Mallary K. Analyzing service divide in academic libraries for better serving disabled patrons using assistive technologies [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(6): 879–898.

[204] Wiegand A. Race and school librarianship in the Jim Crow South, 1954 – 1970: The untold story of Carrie Coleman Robinson as a case study [J]. The Library Quarterly, 2021, 91(3): 254–268.

[205] Ashiq M, Rehman S U, Rafiq S, et al. Women academic library leadership in Pakistan: A qualitative study on the journey of career progression and serving the community [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(6): 808–830.

[206] Pinto M, Sales D, Fernández–Pascual R, et al. Exploring social sciences students’ perceptions on information literacy and the use of mobile technologies in higher education [J]. College & Research Libraries, 2021, 82(5): 662–682.

The Hotspots and Frontiers Analysis of Library Science Abroad in 2021

Ke Ping Liu Qianwen Liu Peiwang An Jiarui

(Department of Information Resources Management, Business School,
Nankai University, Tianjin 300071)

Abstract: [**Purpose/Significance**] This article analyzed articles published in 8 international library science journals indexed in SSCI in 2021, and summarized hotspots and frontiers in library science studies in 2021.

[**Method/process**] Considering journal impact factor and country, *Library&Information Science Research*, *College&Research Libraries*, *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, *The Library Quarterly*, *Journal of Documentation*, *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, *Library Trends* and *International Journal of Libraries Studies* were selected. In all, there were 8 journals with 429 research articles. Content analysis method was used to analyze research topics and methods. [**Result/conclusion**] The studies focused on library and information services, user research and profession. Research papers commonly used online research tools and nearly 20% of them used mixed methods. Research papers in 2021 demonstrated that research themes and methods were promoted by digital techniques. These studies supported equity, equality and inclusion, focused on information literacy and critical thinking, and highlighted the effectiveness of resources and services and the value of libraries.

Keywords: Library science; Research hotspots; Research frontiers; Academic journals

(本文责编: 孔青青)